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LEREBOUR et al.
Serial No. 09/782,520

COPY**REMARKS**

Reconsideration is requested.

The claims have been amended, without prejudice, to advance prosecution. A basis for the Amendment may be found, for example, in the paragraphs spanning page 2, penultimate line through page 3, line 5 of the specification. As noted previously, the presently claimed invention provides a method of reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface to the skin and/or mucous membranes. The presently claimed method does not require the use of antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agents.

The Section 102 rejection of claims 13-17 and 20-22 over Wright (U.S. Patent No. 5,547,677), is obviated by the above amendments. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested as Wright, to the extent it teaches a method of applying a composition to the skin and/or mucous membranes, provides a composition containing antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agents.

Specifically, the compositions of Wright are "antimicrobial oil-in-water emulsions" (see, column 2, lines 45-46). The term "antimicrobial" is used by Wright to describe an ability to inactivate infectious pathogens wherein "inactivate" is further defined as killing or inhibiting growth. See, column 2, lines 55-58 of Wright.

The Examiner is urged to appreciate that the presently claimed invention does not require inactivation, as described by Wright, but rather reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of the skin and/or mucous membranes.

The applicants further note that Wright includes the use of cationic halogen-containing compounds having a C₁₂-C₁₆ chain. The preferred compounds within this group included by Wright is cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC), cetylpyridinium bromide

LEREBOUR et al.
Serial No. 09/782,520

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(CPB) and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CPAB). See, column 3, lines 10-16 of Wright. Each of these compounds are known antimicrobial agents. See, page 336 of the Merck index, 12 edition, Merck and Company, Inc., Whitehouse Station, New Jersey (1996), copy attached. Accordingly, to the extent Wright may teach application of a composition to the skin and/or the mucous membranes, the composition of Wright fails to inherently or literally teach or suggest a method of reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of the skin and/or the mucous membranes in the absence of antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agents, as presently claimed. Withdrawal of the Section 102 rejection of claims 13-17 and 20-22 over Wright is requested.

The Section 102 rejection of claims 13-24 over Harbeck (2001/000166) is traversed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested as Harbeck discloses, at best, compositions which include borax and/or benzoin, each of which is a known antibacterial agent. See, the attached copy of a definition of borax from the website encyclopedia.com printed June 16, 2003 wherein borax is indicated as being a mild antiseptic and cleansing agent; and the attached copy of page 781 of the Merck Index defining "gum benzoin" as an antiseptic; and the attached copy of page 114 from Webster's II New Riverside university dictionary (Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, MA 02108 (1994)), defining "antiseptic" as relating to antiseptics which is "the destruction of microorganisms that cause disease, fermentation, or putrefaction." In view of the attached, therefore the applicants respectfully submit that each of the compositions of Harbeck include at least an antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agent and therefore application of any of the compositions according to Harbeck to skin and/or

LEREBOUR et al.
Serial No. 09/782,520

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mucous membranes would not, inherently or literally, provide a method of reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of the skin and/or mucous membranes, as presently claimed. Withdrawal of the Section 102 rejection of claims 13-24 over Harbeck is requested.

A Section 102 rejection of claims 13 and 21-24 over JP 05186328 is traversed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested as the composition of the cited document includes "lower alcohol" which, arguably, includes ethanol, methanol and isopropyl alcohol. Each of these lower alcohols, and mixtures thereof, are known bactericidal agents such that the composition of JP 05186328, if applied to the skin and/or the mucous membranes, is unable to literally or inherently provide a method of reducing the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of the skin and/or the mucous membranes in the absence of antibiotic, bactericidal or fungicidal agents. See, the attached description of chemical disinfection from the website "health.vic.gov.au/ohs/polguide/chemdis.doc" which appears to be from the Australian Government publishing service and was printed June 16, 2003, and includes a description of "alcohol" having a good bactericidal, fungicidal and mycobactericidal activity. Withdrawal of the Section 102 rejection of claims 13 and 21-24 over JP 05186328 is requested.

The Section 103 rejection of claims 13-24 over Wright in view of Harbeck should be withdrawn as the cited documents fail to teach or suggest the presently claimed invention, as described above.

Entry of the above amendments will obviate the outstanding rejections, without raising new issues requiring further search and/or consideration. No new matter has

LEREBOUR et al.
Serial No. 09/782,520

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been added. Entry of the above amendments and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections are requested.

The claims, as amended, are submitted to be in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is requested.

The Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned if anything further is required in this regard.

Respectfully submitted,

NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.

By: _____



B. J. Sadoff
Reg. No. 36,663

BJS:plb
1100 North Glebe Road, 8th Floor
Arlington, VA 22201-4714
Telephone: (703) 816-4000
Facsimile: (703) 816-4100

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THE MERCK INDEX

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND BIOLOGICALS

TWELFTH EDITION

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Section:	Saf Practice and Environment	Policy No.:	S5.1
Sub-Section:	Inf ction Prevention & Surveillance	Issue Date:	February 2001
Subject:	CHEMICAL DISINFECTION	Revision No.:	1

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide NWH network staff with guidelines for the chemical disinfection of instruments and equipment.

POLICY

The Network policy on Chemical Disinfection is:

- All instruments and equipment must be cleaned prior to chemical disinfection to remove any particulate matter which may harbour infectious material
- The level of chemical disinfection required must be appropriate for the type of instrument or equipment, its clinical usage and the manufacturer's recommendations
- High level chemical disinfection should only be used when steam sterilisation is unsuitable, when low temperature chemical sterilisation is either unavailable or is not recommended by the instrument manufacturer, or when thermal disinfection is unsuitable for the device
- Glutaraldehyde formulations should be used with caution, in accordance with the manufacture's directions. Glutaraldehyde should only be used in a well-ventilated area as defined by Worksafe Australia and appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn

PROCEDURE**Disinfectant Group****Antimicrobial Activity****Other Properties/Comments****Alcohol****Good:**

- bactericidal
- fungicidal
- mycobactericidal

Variable:

- virucidal

Poor:

- not sporicidal

Ethanol:

70 % w/w ethanol is rapid acting and dries quickly

90% w/w ethanol is useful as a virucide.

100% ethanol is not an effective disinfectant.

Ethanol is less effective against non enveloped (HBV) viruses than against enveloped (HIV) viruses.

Alcohol 1 (isopropanol):

COPY

Effective at 60-70%v/v but has variable mycobactericidal activity.
Not an effective virucide.

General properties of alcohols:

- Does not penetrate organic matter well, acts as a fixative, prior cleaning is required.
- Flammable.
- Can be combined with other bactericidal compounds for skin disinfection.

Aldehydes

Good:

- bactericidal
- fungicidal
- virucidal
- sporicidal - slow

Variable:

- mycobactericidal

Ineffective:

- CJD

Highly irritant.

Acts as a fixative, prior cleaning is required

Penetrates organic material slowly; not inactivated by inorganic materials.

Usually non corrosive to metals.

Buffered alkaline solutions need to be activated prior to use and have limited shelf life.

Acidic solutions more stable, but slower acting; glycolated solutions have shorter kill times.

Instrument disinfectant when used for short periods (10-20 minutes).

Slow acting against atypical mycobacteria.

Chlorhexidine

Good:

- bactericidal – gram positive organisms.
- less active against gram-negative organisms

Variable:

- virucidal
- fungicidal

Poor:

- not sporicidal
- not mycobactericidal

Low toxicity and irritancy.

Inactivated by organic matter, soap and anionic detergents.

Useful for skin and mucous membrane. disinfection, but is neurotoxic (must not contact middle ear) and may cause corneal damage.

Hypochlorites

Good:

- bactericidal

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- virucidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- sporicidal (pH 7.6 buffer)
- mycobactericidal (5000 ppm)

Fast acting.

Inactivated in presence of organic matter at low concentrations.

Incompatible with cationic detergents.

High concentrations corrosive to some metals.

Diluted form unstable.

Decomposed by light heat and heavy metals.

Chlorine gas released when mixed with strong acids.

Carcinogenic reaction product when mixed with formaldehyde.

Useful in food preparation areas and virology laboratories.

I dine Preparations

Good:

- bactericidal
- virucidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- sporicidal

May be inactivated by organic matter.

May corrode metals e.g. aluminum.

Useful as skin disinfectant, but some preparations may cause skin reactions.

Antiseptic strength iodophors are not usually sporicidal.

Peracetic acid

Other peroxygen compounds

Good:

- bactericidal
- virucidal
- fungicidal
- sporicidal

COPY

- mycobactericidal

Variable:

- sporicidal

mycobactericidal

Highly irritant.

Corrosive to some metals.

Reduced activity in the presence of organic matter.

Usually contain detergent.

May be used as an instrument disinfectant if compatible.

May be used as an instrument sterilant under specified conditions if compatible.

Hydrogen peroxide and potassium monoperoxy sulfate have low toxicity and irritancy.

Phenolics

Good:

- bactericidal
- mycobactericidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- virucidal

Poor:

- non enveloped viruses

Avoid contact with skin/mucous membranes.

Stable in presence of organic matter.

Incompatible with cationic detergents.

Not for use on food preparation surfaces/ equipment.

Detergent usually included.

Absorbed by rubber and plastics.

Diluted form unstable.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Infection Control Service.

National Health and Medical Research Council. 1996. Infection control in the health care setting. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.

COPY

Section:	Safe Practice and Environment	Policy N.:	S5.1
Sub-Section:	Infection Prevention & Surveillance	Issue Date:	February 2001
Subject:	CHEMICAL DISINFECTION	Revision No.:	1

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Disinfectant Group

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Other Properties/Comments

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High concentrations corrosive to some metals.

Diluted form unstable.

Decomposed by light heat and heavy metals.

Chlorine gas released when mixed with strong acids.

Carcinogenic reaction product when mixed with formaldehyde.

Useful in food preparation areas and virology laboratories.

Iodine Preparations

Good:

- bactericidal
- virucidal
- fungicidal

Variable:

- sporicidal

May be inactivated by organic matter.

May corrode metals e.g. aluminum.

Useful as skin disinfectant, but some preparations may cause skin reactions.

Antiseptic strength iodophors are not usually sporicidal.

Peracetic acid

Other peroxygen compounds

Good:

- bactericidal
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- fungicidal
- sporicidal

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Highly irritant.

Corrosive to some metals.

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Usually contain detergent.

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Not for use on food preparation surfaces/ equipment.

Detergent usually included.

Absorbed by rubber and plastics.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

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borax [Track this topic](#)

(so' deem tetrebôr'at dekehj' drat) or sodium tetraborate decahydrate, chemical compound, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$; sp. gr. 1.73; slightly soluble in cold water; very soluble in hot water; insoluble in acids. Borax is a colorless, monoclinic crystalline salt; it also occurs as a white powder. It readily effloresces, especially on heating. It loses all water of hydration when heated above 320 and fuses when heated above 740; a "borax bead" so formed is used in chemical analysis (see [bead test](#)). Borax is widely and diversely used, e.g., as a mild antiseptic, a cleansing agent, a water softener, a corrosion inhibitor for antifreeze, a flux for silver soldering, and in the manufacture of enamels, shellacs, heat-resistant glass (e.g., Pyrex), fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals. It is sometimes used as a preservative but is toxic if consumed in large doses. Naturally occurring borax (sometimes called tincal) is found in large deposits in the W United States (Borax Lake in Death Valley, Calif.; Nevada; and Oregon) and in the Tibet region of China. Borax can also be obtained from borate minerals such as kernite, colemanite, or ulexite. California is the chief source of borate minerals in the United States.

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antimonial • antitumor

ant-i-mo-ni-al (in'te-mo-ne-əl) *adj.* Of or containing antimony.
— *n.* A medicine containing antimony.

ant-i-mo-ny (in'te-mo-ne) *n.* [ME *antimonie* < Med. Lat. *antimonium*] Symbol *Sb* A metallic element used in a wide variety of alloys, esp. with lead in battery plates, and in paints, semiconductors, and ceramic products; atomic number 51; atomic weight 121.75.

ant-i-mo-ny *glance* *n.* Sublime.
ant-i-ne-o-plas-tic (in'te-ne'-plāstik) *adj.* Suppressing the growth or expansion of neoplasms.

ant-i-ne-o-tri-ne (in'te-ne'-ō-trī-ne, -trī-ōn) *n.* *pl.* -*nes*. The antiparticle of the neutrino.

ant-i-neu-tron (in'te-ne'-ō-trōn, -trōn) *n.* The antiparticle of the neutron.

ant-i-node (in'ti-nōd) *n.* The point or region of greatest amplitude between adjacent nodes.

ant-i-no-mi-an (in'ti-nō-mi-an) *n.* [Med. Lat. *antimonius* < Gk. *anti*, against - *nomos*, law.] A member of a Christian sect believing that faith alone is necessary to salvation. — *ant-i-no-mi-an-ism* *n.*

ant-i-no-mi-an-ism *n.* *pl.* -*isms*. [Lat. *antimonius* < Gk. *anti*, against - *nomos*, law.] An apparent contradiction between valid principles or conclusions that seem equally necessary and reasonable. 2. A contradiction, opposition, or conflict.

ant-i-no-v-el (in'te-nō-vēl) *n.* A novel lacking traditional features of a work of fiction, as coherent structure and character development. — *ant-i-no-v-el-ism* *n.*

ant-i-neu-tri-ne (in'te-ne'-ō-trī-ne, -trī-ōn) *n.* The antiparticle of a neutrino.

ant-i-oxi-dant (in'te-ōk-si-dant) *n.* A chemical substance that inhibits oxidation.

ant-i-par-ti-cle (in'ti-pārti-kal) *n.* A subatomic particle, as a positron, antiproton, or antineutrino, having the same mass, average lifetime, spin, magnitude of magnetic moment, and magnitude of electric charge as the particle to which it corresponds but having the opposite sign of electric charge, opposite intrinsic parity, and opposite direction of magnetic moment.

ant-i-pas-ted (in'ti-pāstēd) *n.* *pl.* -*es* or -*ies* (-tē) [Ital. < anti-, before < Lat. *ante* - *pasto*, food < Lat. *pastus* < *pasco*, to feed.] An appetizer dish, including cheese, smoked meats, fish, and vegetables, served with oil and vinegar.

ant-i-pa-thet-ic (in'ti-pā-thet-ik) *also* **ant-i-pa-thet-i-cal** (-kal) *adj.* 1. Having an inherent feeling of aversion, repugnance, or opposition. 2. Causing antipathy. — *ant-i-pa-thet-i-cal-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-pa-thy (in'ti-pā-thē) *n.* *pl.* -*ethies* [Lat. *antipathia* < Gk. *antipathos* < *anti*, against - *pathos*, feeling.] 1. A strong feeling of aversion, repugnance, or opposition. 2. An object of aversion.

ant-i-pe-ri-od-ic (in'ti-pē-ri-ōd-ik) *adj.* Preventing regular recurrences of fever or disease. — *ant-i-pe-ri-od-ic-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-pe-ri-son-nal (in'ti-pē-ri-sō-nal) *adj.* Designed to injure or kill the military personnel or civilian population of an enemy country.

ant-i-pe-ri-spi-rant (in'ti-pē-ri-spi-rant) *n.* A preparation applied esp. to the underarms to decrease or prevent excessive perspiration.

ant-i-phlo-gas-tic (in'ti-flō-gāstik) *adj.* Reducing inflammation or fever. — *ant-i-phlo-gas-tic-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-pho-n (in'ti-fōn) *n.* [Fr. *antiphone* < Med. Lat. *antiphona*, sung response. — *see* ANTIPHON.] 1. A devotional composition sung responsively as part of a liturgy. 2. A short liturgical text chanted responsively before a psalm or canticle. 3. A response or answer. — *ant-i-pho-nal* (-dī-fō-nal) *adj.* — *ant-i-pho-nal-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-ph-o-nary (in'ti-fō-nē-ri) *n.* *pl.* -*ies*. A bound collection of antiphons.

ant-i-ph-o-ny (in'ti-fō-nē) *n.* *pl.* -*ies*. 1. Responsive singing or chanting. 2. ANTIPHON. 3. One that answers or echoes another.

ant-i-p-o-dal (in'ti-pō-dal) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or located on the opposite side or sides of the earth. 2. Diametrically opposed.

ant-i-pode (in'ti-pōd) *n.* [Back-formation from ANTIPODAL.] A direct opposite.

ant-i-podes (in'ti-pōdēz) *pl.* [ME < Lat. < Gk. < *antipoda*, with the feet opposite: *anti*, opposite - *pous*, foot.] 1. Two places or regions on opposite sides of the earth. 2. (sing. or *pl.* in number). One that is the exact opposite of another.

ant-i-pol-lu-tion (in'ti-pō-lū-shən) *adj.* Intended to counteract or eliminate environmental pollution. — *ant-i-pol-lu-tion-ary* *n.*

ant-i-pope (in'ti-pōp) *n.* [ME < Med. Lat. *antipapa* < Lat. *anti*, opposed to - *papa*, pope.] One claiming to be pope in opposition to the one chosen by church law.

ant-i-po-vert-y (in'ti-pō-vert-ē) *adj.* Intended to alleviate poverty.

ant-i-pro-ton (in'ti-prō-tōn) *n.* The antiparticle of the proton.

ant-i-py-ret-ic (in'ti-pi-rē-tik) *adj.* Reducing fever. — *ant-i-py-ret-ic-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-py-rine (in'ti-pi-rīn) *n.* [One, a trademark.] A white powder, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O$, used to reduce pain and fever.

ant-i-quar-i-an (in'ti-kwā-ri-an) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to antiquaries or the study of antiquities. 2. Dealing in or concerning rare old books. — *ant-i-quar-i-an-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-quark (in'ti-kwōrk) *n.* The antiparticle of a quark.

ant-i-quar-y (in'ti-kwā-ri) *n.* *pl.* -*ies*. [Lat. *antiquarius* < anti-, before < Lat. *quies*, rest.] A dealer in antiquities.

ant-i-quate (in'ti-kwā) *vt.* -*quated*, -*quating*, -*quates*. [Lat. *antiquare*, to make old, to leave in an old state < *antiquus*, old.] To make old-fashioned or obsolete. — *ant-i-quat-ed* *adj.*

ant-i-quat-ed (in'ti-kwā-dēd) *adj.* 1. So old as to be useless or unsuitable; OBSOLETE. 2. Very old; ACED. — *ant-i-quat-ed-ness* *n.*

ant-i-que (in'ti-kē) *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *antiquus*, old.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or belonging to ancient times. 2. Belonging to, made in, or typical of an earlier period. 3. Old-fashioned. — *ant-i-que-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-que *n.* 1. An object having special value because of its age, esp. a work of art or handicraft more than 100 years old. — *ant-i-que-ly* *adv.* — *ant-i-que-ness* *n.*

ant-i-quer (in'ti-kēr) *n.* One who buys or finishes new furniture so as to make it appear antique.

ant-i-qui-ty (in'ti-kwī-tē) *n.* *pl.* -*ities*. 1. Ancient times, esp. times before the Middle Ages. 2. The people, esp. the writers, of ancient times. 3. The quality or state of being old or ancient. 4. An antiquity. Something, as a relic, belonging to or dating from ancient times.

ant-i-ra-chi-to (in'ti-rā-ki-tō) *adj.* Preventing or treating rabies. — *ant-i-ra-chi-to-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-rhi-num (in'ti-rī-nom) *n.* [Nec. genus name < Gk. *anti*, against - *rhis*, counteracting - *rhis*, nose.] A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, as a snapdragon.

ant-i-scur-bu-tic (in'ti-skōr-byū-tik) *adj.* Preventing or treating scurvy. — *ant-i-scur-bu-tic-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-se-mi-te (in'ti-sē-mī-tē) *n.* One who discriminates against Jews. — *ant-i-se-mi-tic* (-tē) *adj.* — *ant-i-se-mi-tism* *n.*

ant-i-sep-tic (in'ti-sēp-tik) *n.* The destruction of microorganisms that cause disease, fermentation, or putrefaction.

ant-i-sep-tic *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or designed to prevent infection. 2. Capable of producing antiseptics. 3. Entirely clean. 4. Free of evil influences or enervating qualities. 5. Impersonal. — *ant-i-sep-tic-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-se-rum (in'ti-sē-rum) *n.* *pl.* -*sera* or -*ra* (-rā). Horses' animal serum having antibodies for at least one antigen.

ant-i-slav-ery (in'ti-slā-vē-ri, -slā-vē-ri) *adj.* Opposed to slavery. — *ant-i-slav-er-y* *n.*

ant-i-smog (in'ti-smōg, -smōg) *adj.* Counteracting or eliminating smog.

ant-i-so-cial (in'ti-sō-shəl) *adj.* 1. Avoiding the society of other UNSOCIAL. 2. Opposed to the established social order. 3. Characterized by or engaging in behavior that violates conventional norms. — *ant-i-so-cial-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-spas-mo-dic (in'ti-spāz-mōd-ik) *adj.* Alleviating or preventing spasms. — *ant-i-spas-mo-dic-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-sta-tic (in'ti-stā-tik) *also* **ant-i-sta-tic** (-tē-stā-tik) *adj.* Preventing or inhibiting the build-up of static electricity.

ant-i-stro-phy (in'ti-strō-fē) *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *antistrophē*, a turning back < *antistrophos*, to turn back: *anti*, back - *strophē*, a turning.] 1. The movement following and in the same meter as a strophe in ancient Greek choral poetry or drama, sung while the chorus moves in the opposite direction from that of the strophe. 2. The second stanza in a poem having alternating stanzas in contrasting metric form. — *ant-i-stro-phy-c* (-fē) *adj.* — *ant-i-stro-phy-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-sub-mar-i-ne (in'ti-sūb-mā-rīn, -rīn) *adj.* Designed to attack enemy submarines.

ant-i-tank (in'ti-tānk) *adj.* Designed for combat against armored vehicles, esp. tanks.

ant-i-thet-ic (in'ti-thet-ik) *n.* *pl.* -*ics* (-tēz) [Lat. < Gk. *antithesis* < *antithetēs*, to oppose - *anti*, against - *thesis*, to set.] 1. Direct contrast; OPPOSITION. 2. The direct opposite. 3. The juxtaposition of sharply contrasting ideas in balanced or parallel word phrases, or grammatical structures, e.g., Milton's "He for God only the for God in him." 4. The second and contrasting part of such juxtaposition. 5. The second stage of the dialectic process.

ant-i-thet-ic *adj.* 1. Relating to, like, or characterized by antithesis. 2. Readily opposed. — *ant-i-thet-ic-ly* *adv.*

ant-i-tox-ic (in'ti-tōk-sik) *adj.* 1. Counteracting a toxin or poison. 2. Of or relating to an antitoxin.

ant-i-tox-in (in'ti-tōk-sin) *n.* 1. An antibody formed in response to and capable of neutralizing a biological poison. 2. An animal serum containing antitoxins.

ant-i-trades (in'ti-trādz) *pl.* The westerly winds above the trade winds of the tropics, which become the westerly winds of the mid-latitudes.

ant-i-trus-t (in'ti-trīst) *adj.* Opposing or requiring trusts, cartels, or similar business monopolies.

ant-i-tu-mor (in'ti-tō-mōr, -tō-mōr) *also* **ant-i-tu-mor** (-mōr) *adj.* Antitumor.

ant-i-tu-mor *n.* Antitumor.

ant-i-tu-mor *n.* Antitumor.

ant-i-tu-mor *n.* Antitumor.

ant-i-tu-mor *n.* Antitumor.

ant-i-tu-mor *n.* Antitumor.

WEBS
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No One Does It
In Webster's II, you'll
find that we have im
common to other di
just the newest, but
Webster's dictionary
a sampling of what

Word Histories

This is the feature n
users. Webster's II g
his own paragraphs
de-ment of int
language. Example

A word history: Above
board, it is recorded as e
of the gambler's hands
presumably he could no
in other forms of cheat

Usage Guidance

You'll find two kir
usage notes are in
problem terms in
In addition, a sec
plains in detail sc
confusing questio
In the main part

all right adv. 1. Satisfactory.
2. Your conclusion.
3. Without a doubt.
4. Reasonable to wish

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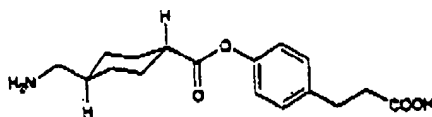
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1068

Lysmonium Bromide



Crystals from methanol, melts over a range of 200-280°. Hydrochloride, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_4 \cdot HCl$. DV-1006, *Nover*. Crystals from methanol/ether, mp 238-240°.

2068. Cetyltrimonium Bromide. *N,N,N*-Trimethyl-1-hexadecanaminium bromide; hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide; cetyltrimethylammonium bromides. **Bromat:** Cetab; Cetavlon; cetylamine; C.T.A.B.; Lissolamine V; Micel; Quamonium. $C_{19}H_{43}BrN$; mol wt 364.45. C 62.52%; H 11.62%; Br 21.92%. N 3.84%. $[CH_2(CH_2)_{15}(N(CH_3)_3)]Br$. Prep'd from cetyl bromide and trimethylamine; Sapon of *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 753 (1946). Toxicity and pharmacology: B. Isomaa, K. Bjondahl, *Acta Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 47, 17 (1980).
Solubility: Insoluble in water; soluble in about 10 parts water.

Crystals, mp 237-243°. Soluble in about 10 parts water. Freely sol in alc; sparingly sol in acetone. Practically insol in ether. Benzene. Stable in acid soln. LD₅₀ in mice, rats (mg/kg): 32.0, 44.0 i.v. (Isomax, Bjondahl).
p-Toluenesulfonate analog, C₁₀H₁₁NO₃S, cetrimonium iodide. *Caution*.

Note: Cetrimide is a mixture consisting chiefly of tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide together with smaller amounts of dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide and cetylmonium bromide.

USE: As cationic detergent and antiseptic; as laboratory reagent.

reagent.
THERAP CAT: Antiseptic (topical).
THERAP CAT (VET): Antiseptic, cleansing agent.

2069. Cetrimonium Stearate. N,N,N-Trimethyl-1-hexadecanaminium octadecanoate; hexadecyltrimethylammonium stearate; trimethylhexadecylammonium stearate; Arquad 16 stearate; Dynafac. $C_{26}H_{53}NO_2$; mol wt 568.02. C 79.24%, H 13.06%, N 2.47%. O_2 5.63%. $[CH_2(CH_2)_{14}COO][CH_3(CH_2)_{11}N(CH_3)_3]$. Prepn: Gautier *et al.*, *Bull. Soc. Chim. France* 1959, 634. Solid, mp 142-143°. Practically insol in water, alcohol. Note: The commercial product, a waxy solid, also contains other alkyltrimethylammonium stearates, since the hexadecyl chain is derived from soybean fatty acids.

2070. Cetyl Alcohol. 1-Hexadecanol; orbat; ethyl palmitryl alcohol. $C_{16}H_{34}O$; mol wt 242.43. C 79.27%. H 14.14%. O 6.60%. $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_2OH$. Discovered by Chevreul in 1813. Obtained from spermaceti by saponification: Spada, Gavioli. *Farm. Sci e Tec.* (Pavia) 7, 435 (1952). *Can. J.* 47, 391c (1953). Prep'n from palmitoyl chloride - $NaBH_4$; Calkin, Brown. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 71, 122 (1949); from methylthiopalmistate - Rancey, Niz; Ruzicka. *Prodos*, U.S. pat. 3,609,171 (1950 to Ciba); from hexadecyl bromide: Levine, Clippinger. U.S. pat. 3,018,308 (1962 to California Res. Corp.).

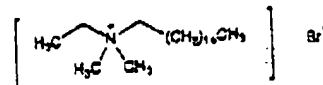
White crystals. d 0.811. mp 49°. bp 144°; bp₁₀ 190°. n_D²⁰ 1.4283. Practically insol in water. Sol in alcohol, chloroform, ether.

Note: The *hexadecyl alcohol* developed by Esso Res. & Eng. Co. for cosmetics is a liquid, primary, branched chain, C_{16} alcohol, made up of an array of isomeric comds maintained in constant proportion by a complex manufacturing process (not from spermaceti); Edman, Lowden, Drug Cosmeek Ind. 93, 531 (Nov. 1963). Liquid, d_4^{25} 0.842, bp₂₅ 195-205°. Freezes at $\leq -60^\circ$. Miscible with most alcohols, glycols, esters, ketones, cosmetic oils and aromatics. Im-

USB: In cosmetics as emollient, emulsion modifier, coupling agents. Pharmaceutical aid (emulsifying and stiffening agent).

2071. Ceryldimethylethylammonium Bromide. *N*-Ethyl-*N,N*-dimethyl-1-hexadecanaminium bromide; ethylhexadecyl-dimethylammonium bromide; ethyl cetab; CDA; Ammonyx DME; Brectol. $C_{22}H_{48}BrN$; mol wt 378.48. C

63.47%, H 11.72%, Br 21.11%, N 3.70%. Cationic surfactant. Slightly soluble in water. Good detergent. Prep'n and antibacterial activity: R. S. Stein et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 753 (1946).



White powder, mp 178-186°. Soluble in water, also slightly sol in chloroform, benzene, ether. LD₅₀ orally rats: 500 mg/kg. RTECS Vol. 1, R. J. Lewis, R. L. Tarr, Eds. (1979) p 107.

Eds. (1979) p 107.
 USE: Disinfectant; laboratory reagent.
 THERAP CAT: Antiseptic (topical).
 THERAP CAT (VET): Antiseptic (topical).

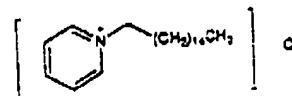
2072. Ceryl Lactate. 2-Hydroxypropanoic acid hepta-
decyl ester: 1-hexadecanoyl lactate; lactic acid cetyl ester.
C₁₇H₃₄O₃. M 286.4. mp 31.5°. d₄²⁰ 0.876. n_D²⁰ 1.442.
IR (KBr) 1735 (C=O), 1100 (C-O-C) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃)
δ 1.1-1.3 (m, 28H, CH₂), 4.3 (t, 2H, CH₂), 11.5 (br s, 1H, OH).
ANAL. Calcd for C₁₇H₃₄O₃: C 72.56%, H 12.18%, O 15.26%. Found:
C 72.5%, H 12.1%, O 15.2%. Preparation: Rehberg, Marion, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 72, 1918 (1950).

Waxy solid. mp $+1^{\circ}$. bp₁ 132°; bp₂ 170°; bp₁₀ 219°.
1.4410; n_D^{20} 1.4370.

1.4410: η_{sp} 1.370.
 USE: Non-ionic emollient. To improve feel and texture of cosmetic and pharmaceutical preps.

2073. **Cetyl Palmistate.** *Hexadecanoic acid hexadecyl ester; hexadecyl palmitate.*
 H_2O_2 ; mol wt 480.86. C 79.93%. H 13.42%. O 6.65%.
 $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{64}\text{O}_4$; mol wt 480.86. C 79.93%. H 13.42%. O 6.65%.
 Chloride and cetyl alcohol in the presence of Mg: Prepn from palm
 Bouquet, *Bull. Soc. Chim. France* 1947, 331; by $\text{C}_2\text{O}_2\text{H}_2$.
 oxidation of cetyl alcohol: Cymerman-Craig, *Horowitz*
Org. Chem. 25, 2098 (1960). Biosynthesis using inoculated
Nocardia salmonicida: Davis, U.S. pat. 3,169,099 (1965).
 Socany Mobil Oil.
 Monoclinic leaflets, mp 54°. d₂₀ 0.989. n_D²⁰ 1.4398.
 Sol in abs alc, ether.

1974. Carylypyridinium Chloride. 1-Hexadecylpyridinium chloride; Ceepyrin; Cepacoli; Dobendan; Medocet; Mercot; Pentastin; Prynsept. $C_{22}H_{38}N$; mol wt 339.6. Merck index: 10, 435. N 4, 126. Pharmacology. Toxicology: *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 74, 401 (1942). view of early literature: C. Huyck. *Am. J. Pharm.* 4 (1944). Toxicity data: J. W. Nelson. S. C. Lyster. *Pharm. Assoc.* 35, 89 (1946).



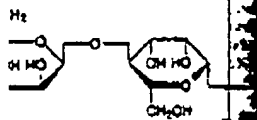
Monohydrate. *Hatzel*. White powder. mp 77-83°. sol in water, alcohol, chloroform; very slightly sol in benzene, ether. pH (1% aq soln): 6.0 to 7.0. Surface tension (25°): 43 dyn/cm (0.1% aq soln); 41 dyn/cm (1.0% aq soln); 38 dyn/cm (10%). LD₅₀ in rats (mg/kg): 250 a.c.; 6 i.p.; 200 orally (Nelson, *Lyser*).

USE: Pharmaceutical aid (preservative).
THERAP CAT: Antiseptic; disinfectant.
THERAP CAT (VET): Topical antiseptic; disinfectant.

2075. *Cevadine*. [33(2), 14, 163] 4,9-Epoxycevan-
12,14,16,17,20-heptol 3,12-methoxy-3-butenedioate; *ve-*
 $C_{27}H_{40}NO_8$, mol wt 591.74, C 64.95%, H 7.35%, N 2.70%,
O 24.33%. From seeds of *Schoenocaulon officinale* (L.)
& Cham.) A. Gray (*Sabadilla officinarum* Brandenb.
& Poetsch et al. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.* 38, 524-526
Ringel, *ibid.* 45, 433 (1956). Evaluation as
Ikawa, Link et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 159, 517 (1951).
rur: Kupchak, Alfonso, *ibid.* 49, 232 (1960).
study: Swiss, Bauer, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.*
(1951). Review: Winterstaein in *Grass. Essays*
chemistry (Wiley, New York, 1956) pp 308-321.

hydrate, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_5PNa_2$, mp at about 250° (absorbancy): 13.7×10^4 at 25° about 25 g/100 ml acetone, ether. Sits as flavor intensifier, like glutamate. Said to be more

principal polysaccharide from
Tyamopsis tetragonaloba (L.)
Whistler, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 74,
Whistler, Durso, *ibid.* 74, 3145
Kurath, *J. Polymer Sci.* 44,
Deuel et al. *Chimia* 2, 64 (1948)



l). Sol in cold water.
steril, mp 226-227°. Can be
t can be elongated 350%.
nt develop crystallinity.
aper industry.

Guar flour: gum cyanoglucoside. V-7-E Jaguar; Decorsin 401 wt. about 220,000. The *vis tetrogonolobus* (L.) Turrill is used in India as livestock feed. 35% of guar flour is calcium chains of (1→4)-3-O-methylgalactopyranosyl units attached to D-galactose to D-mannose. D. J. A. Jenkins et al.; on glucose and lipid levels. Steers. U. Smith, G. Holm. 45, 1 (1982); on renal in art. Blomd. Res. 3, 22. Patients with non-insulin diabetes. S. L. Graham et al. (1981). Comprehensive Chemistry. The Chemistry of Food. New York, 1959) 627. Industrial Gums. R. L. Wain. New York, 2nd ed. (1973) 301. Completely sol. in cold water, in oils, greases, hydrocarbons are tasteless, odorless, gray color, and neutral. It slows the thickening process, converted to a gel by small amounts of acid. All are neutral. Cf. "A Comprehensive Chemistry of Food" Available Guar Gums. Silicon, Drug Standards Committee. female mg (g/kg) 7.33.

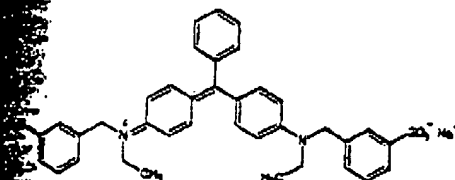
is as a protective col-
forming agent for cheese
as a binding and disinte-
in pharmaceutical jelly
ins. lotions, creams, etc.
a flocculant, as a fluid
regulator aid.
ct to diet, insulin or
abetes.

20 B. N-Ethyl-N-(4-
phenylphenyl)methyl-

Gum Tragacanth

4689

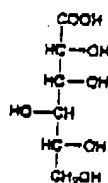
1-(4-iodophenyl)-3-sulfobenzazepinethium bromide inner salt
 C.I. Acid Green 3; C.I. Food Green 1; FD
 C. 1; C.I. 42085. $C_{17}H_{13}N_2NaO_3S$; mol wt 690.82.
 H 5.11%, N 4.06%, Na 1.33%, O 13.90%, S
 14.59%. Prep: Jones et al. *J. Assoc. Official Agr. Chem.* 38,
 (1955). Toxicity studies: F. C. Lu, A. Lavalle, *Can.*
J. 97, 30 (1964); W. H. Hansen et al., *Food Cosmet.*
toxicol. 4, 389 (1966). See also: *Colour Index* vol. 4 (3rd
 edn) p 438.



dark green powder, or a bright, crystalline solid. In water to a green soln which becomes brownish-yellow on addition of HCl and blackish-green with NaOH. An excess of NaOH decolorizes the soln. Sparingly sol in alcohol; it is insol in concd H_2SO_4 , to a yellow soln which, when diluted with water, turns first yellowish-red, then green. LD₅₀ in rats: > 2 g/kg (L.v. Lavalle).

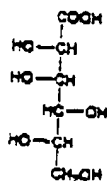
Limited use as a dye for silk and wool fabrics; as
dyestuff. Delisted by FDA in 1966 for use in foods,
drugs and cosmetics.

γ -Gulonic Acid, $C_8H_{14}O_8$; mol wt 196.16. C 61.77%, H 6.17%, O 32.06%. Prep'd as the sodium salt by reaction of sodium gluconate with sodium amalgam in methanol: Fischer, Pilory, *Ber.* 24, 525 (1891); from γ -lactone: Rehorst, Naumann, *ibid.* 77, 24



10 min) \rightarrow -38.6° (15 days). The free acid
hydrolyzes spontaneously. pK (25°): 3.69.
Salt. $C_6H_{11}NaO_7$ crystals. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -11.5°. Sol in
water.
Salt. $Ca(C_6H_{11}O_7)_2$. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -14.45° ($c = 1.73$).
Sol from aq soln by alc.

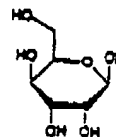
l-Galonic Acid. Xyloctetacarboxylic acid. $C_{12}H_{18}O_8$. M_{p} 196.16. C 36.74%, H 4.17%, O 57.09%. Prep. by esterification and HCN followed by hydrolysis of the nitrile. Stahl, *Ber.* 24, 329 (1891). Preps from α -lactone acid: Ger. pat. 618,907 (1935) to Hoffmann-La Roche. α -lactone: α -lactone: *Isobutide et al.*, *Chem.* 13, 171 (1965).



as the lactone on evapn of an aq soln.
[α]_D²⁰ = 12.7 (c = 9). Freely sol in water.

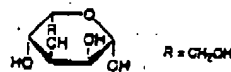
$C_6H_{12}O_6$ mol wt 180.16, C 40.00%
Prepd by sodium amalgam reduction
of the γ -lactone of D-gulonic acid; Fischer.

Stachel, Ber. 24, 532 (1891); van Ekenstein, Blankens, Rec. Trav. Chim. 27, 3 (1908). Alternate synthesis: Meyer & Reckendorf, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 6, 177 (1967); idem, Methods Carbohydr. Chem. 4, 129 (1972); R. Köster et al., Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 19, 547 (1980).



Syrup. Sweet taste. d_4^{20} 1.204. Sol in water, slight sol in alcohol. Not fermentable by yeast.

4607. L-Glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$; mol wt 180.16. C 40.00%, H 6.71%, O 53.28%. Prep'd by sodium amalgam reduction of an acid soln of the γ -lactone of L-glucic acid: Fischer. *Pilaty, Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.*, 26, 526 (1893). See also van Ekenstein. *Blanksma, Rec. Trav. Chim.* 27, 1 (1908); Levene, LaForge, *J. Biol. Chem.* 20, 430 (1913); Talem. *Rec. Trav. Chim.* 42, 391 (1923); Isbell, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 55, 2167 (1933). Synthesis from D-mannose: Evans, Parrish, *Carbohydr. Res.* 28, 359 (1973); from D-glucose: D. K. Minster, S. M. Hecht, *J. Org. Chem.* 43, 1987 (1978).



Syrup. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +61.6^\circ$. $[\alpha]_D^{25} +21.3^\circ$ ($c = 4.58$) (Evans. Par-
rish). Freely sol in water; slightly sol in alcohol. Not
fermentable by yeast.

4608. Gum Benzoin. Resin benzoin; resin benjamin; gum benjamin. Balsam resin from *Syrax benzoin* Dry- and known as *Balsam benzoin* or (from *S. tomentosus* (Pierce) Craib, *Syracaceae* or other species of *Syrax* known as *Siam benzoin*. *Habit*. Thailand, Cambodia, S. Vietnam, Sumatra, Java, and Sunda Islands. *Constit*. Etheral oil, free and combined benzoic and cinnamic acids up to 39%, vanillin, coniferyl benzoate, resin (a mixture of benzoicresinol and benzoresinotannol) esterified with benzoic acid, styrol, styracin. Not less than 90% of Siam and not less than 75% of Sumatra benzoin is sol in alc (U.S.P.). *Ref*. Reimicer, *Arch. Pharm.* 264, 131 (1926); Brans, *Pharm. Weekbl.* 73, 374 (1936); Freudenberg, *Bittner. Ber.* 83, 600 (1930).

USE: Preserving ointments: preparing natural benzoic acid; for fumigating pastilles: in perfumery and cosmetics.

THERAP CAT: Topical protectant.

THERAP CAT (VET): Tincture is used topically as an antiseptic and to promote healing; as an inhalant for bronchitis, and orally as an expectorant.

4609. Gum Tragacanth. Tragacanth. Moi wt about 840,000. The dried gummy exudation from *Astragalus gummi* Labill. (white gavya) or other Asiatic species of *Astragalus*. Leguminosae. found largely in Iran, also in Asia Minor and in Syria. When mixed with water gives a soluble fraction, as a hydrosol, called *tragacanthin* which is a complex mixture of polysaccharides containing α -galacturonic acid, other sugars, and traces of starch and cellulose. The insoluble fraction swells to a gel and consists of 60-70% bassorin. a. Structural studies: Norman. *Biochem J.* 28, 200 (1931); James Smith, *J. Chem. Soc.* 1943, 739, 749; Aspinall, Baillie, *ibid.* 1953, 1702, 1714. Reviews: Busch, in *Natural Plant Hydrocolloids*, Advances in Chemistry Series 11 (A.C.S., Washington, 1954) pp 38-44; Meer *et al.* in *Industrial Gums*, R. L. Whistler, Ed. (Academic Press, New York, 2nd ed., 1973) pp 289-299. Books: F. Smith, R. Montgomery, *The Chemistry of Plant Gums and Mucilages* (Reinhold, New York, 1959) 627 pp.

Odorless. Inspid, mucilaginous taste. Acid reaction. One gram requires 0.9 ml 0.1*N* NaOH for neutralization to phenolphthalein: Gabel, *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.* 23, 161 (1934). Viscosity of tragacanth mucilage is reduced by adding acid, alkali, and NaCl particularly if the mucilage is heated: Mastell, *The Water-Soluble Gums* (New York.